

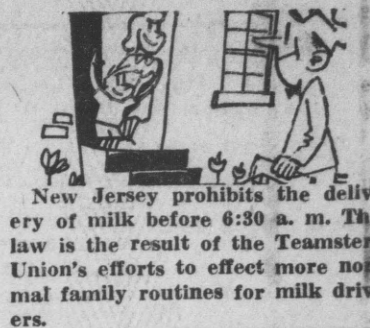


If a medieval printer failed to extinguish his working candle when he left for the night, he was liable for a fine imposed by the head of the chapel.

VOL. XII—NO. 5

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

SALINAS, CALIF., TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1949



New Jersey prohibits the delivery of milk before 6:30 a. m. The law is the result of the Teamsters Union's efforts to effect more normal family routines for milk drivers.

WHOLE NO. 573

Convict Labor Competition End Pledged

Assurance that the use of convict labor in competition with free labor on construction jobs by the State of California will be eliminated was given by Governor Warren to building trades union officials at a conference in Sacramento recently.

Frank A. Lawrence, president of the State Building Trades Council, and Lee Lator, Council secretary, and other representatives were told by the governor that the State does not wish to compete with unions and that steps would be taken to use only free labor on new construction and on maintenance work usually done by union members on highways and prisons.

Lawrence and others agreed to support a program for added funds for prisons so that contract work would be possible. It was pointed out also that the unions have cooperated with prison officials by placing parolees on construction jobs wherever possible.

Attending from this area were Carl Lara, secretary of Salinas Painters Union 1104; Harry Foster, secretary of the Monterey County Building Trades Council; Dan McDonald, secretary of the California Pipe Trades Council; Joe Cambiano, president of the State Council of Carpenters, and others.

In Union Circles

Mrs. Neva Gregory, office secretary of Carpenters 1323 at Monterey, is enjoying her prolonged tour and visit with friends in the East, according to word received here. She is due back October 11.

During the vacation of Louise Raines, Teamsters 890 office secretary at Monterey, Millie Altip, office secretary for the union in Salinas, is taking care of chores at the Monterey office, commuting daily from her home in Salinas.

During absence of Mary Roberts, office secretary for Culinary-Bartenders 483 who leaves Sunday on an extended trip to Kansas, office details will be handled by Union Secretary George L. Rice. If a man's voice answers—DON'T hang up.

Bernice Redlin, office secretary in Salinas for Teamsters 890, is going to night school—taking psychology! Members of the union will face psychological handling of problems from her henceforth. She also is taking a course in business letter writing, maybe to apply the psychology to others, too.

Another "student" these days is Mildred Putman, office secretary for Culinary 467. She is studying shorthand and spends her leisure time making supposedly meaningless scratches on a pad of paper; "just practicing," she says.

Our hat is off to Al Everly—he knows a good sleep and where he finds it. Everly arose in the wee (and dark) hours of the morning one day last week to check a job. Later he caught a short nap in his office, thoughtfully leaving the door open in case someone wanted him. Only thing—he was awfully hard to wake up, we hear.

Building Code Hearing Oct. 3

Final hearing on a uniform building code for Monterey County has been scheduled for Monday, October 3, before the County Board of Supervisors, it was announced last week.

The Monterey County Building Trades Council and local unions in Monterey and Salinas are vitally concerned with the code and have sent letters to supervisors urging its adoption, according to Fred Miller, business agent of the Council.

Miller said regulations are necessary in building in rural areas for protection against fire and for health safety. As a former fire commissioner at Seaside, he said, he knew from first-hand information how lack of adequate code restrictions allows the construction of "firetraps" which often house whole families. Some deaths have been recorded in the county from improper vents on gas appliances, also.

Carpenters 925 Keeping Busy On Big Projects

Members of Carpenters Union 925 of Salinas are finding good employment on the two major projects in the area, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company steam plant at Moss Landing and the new state prison at Soledad.

Business Agent Harvey Baldwin of Local 925 reports that 44 carpenters have been sent to the prison project but that delay in arrival of steel has halted further hiring of carpenters temporarily.

At the Moss Landing project, there are some 240 carpenters now and despite some turnover in men the employment is continuing at about this level, he added.

Three local men have been named as foremen on the prison project, Baldwin said. Frequently outside contractors bring all outside men as foremen, but Fred Burrows, George Roberts and Stanley Rabedew, all of Local 925, are holding foreman jobs at Soledad, he stated.

School Project To Start; Road Work Progresses

Start of the new Prunedale Elementary School, of which E. A. Hathaway of San Jose is general contractor, is expected this week, according to J. B. McGinley of Salinas Laborers Union 272.

McGinley said clearing of the site was to get under way and that heavy equipment has been brought to the site by the contractor. Call for laborers is expected during the week.

The John Street re-paving project, under contractor Johnson of Fresno, is being pushed ahead of schedule with continued good weather, good workers and the decision to close completely the street by re-routing through traffic until paving is finished, McGinley said.

Eight laborers are busy on the street project. Curb and gutters are in and new sidewalks are being laid. Progress on Abbott Street also is steady.

Completion of the concrete batch plant for Granite Construction Co. at site of the new state prison at Soledad is expected in time to start pouring of concrete in large quantities by the end of this week, he added. There are some 35 union laborers on this project, McGinley said.

Sardine Run Continuing

All sardine processing plants in Monterey are running at full capacity in the best sardine season of nearly a decade as the heavy run of sardines near Monterey continues, union officials report.

Cannery Workers Union officers, too busy keeping the cannery machines manned during the current rush to find time even for the coming election (October 6), said that employment now is best since 1945 and that the season looks like a record one if fishing continues.

Faith in the union leaders was shown by the members, who nominated all key officers without opposition for re-election. Some mackerel are being brought in for a few plants, also, it was said.

Laborite Hits Seaside Sewer Election Plan

Opposition to the formation of a sanitary district in Seaside has been expressed by Lester Caveny, business agent of Monterey Fish Cannery Workers Union. Election on formation of the district is set tentatively for October 18.

Caveny, resident of Seaside, and others favor sanitation program handled directly under the County Board of Supervisors, rather than creation of a local governing board independent of the supervisors, as is the plan up for election, it was reported.

Salinas Culinary Boosts Initiation

Initiation fees for new members of Culinary Alliance 467 of Salinas have been increased, as of September 1, it was disclosed this week.

The new schedule of initiation fees is: Cooks, \$35; waitresses and waiters, \$20, and miscellaneous workers, \$15.

110,000 Get Raises in Cal.

(State Fed. Release) Through collective bargaining negotiations, some 110,000 AFL workers throughout the state this July won wage increases and other benefits averaging five cents an hour.

This estimate is based on the items listed below, culled from local union newspapers published during July.

BUILDING TRADES

Carpenters, 42 counties outside the Bay Area in northern California, and the Associated General Contractors: 5 cents; effective July 15, 1949; 21,000 workers.

Laborers, 46 northern California counties, and the AGC: 2½ cents; effective July 1, 1949; 30,000 workers.

Teamsters (building material drivers), 46 northern counties, and the AGC: 5 cents; effective July 15, 1949; 35,000 workers.

Operating Engineers No. 3, 46 northern California counties: 6½ cents; effective July 18, 1949; 8,000 workers.

Cement Finishers, 46 northern California counties: 5 cents; effective July 1949; 2,000 workers.

Plasterers No. 66, San Francisco, and Master Plasterers Association: \$1.50 a day; effective Jan. 1, 1950; about 100 workers.

TEAMSTERS

Sales Drivers No. 683 (Bakery) and San Diego bakeries: \$3 per week for drivers and 10 cents for hour-paid employees; July 1949; 100 or more workers.

Sales Drivers No. 683 (Beer) and 12 plants covered by San Diego Beer Distributors' Association: \$3 per week; retroactive to April 1, 1949; 75 workers.

Teamsters No. 624, San Rafael, and rock, sand and gravel contractors: 5 cents; July 1949; about 100 workers.

Teamsters No. 624, San Rafael, and rock, sand and gravel contractors: 5 cents; July 1949; about 100 workers.

CLERKS

Four Retail Clerks' locals in southern California and Thrift Drug Stores: improved holiday pay and reduction in workweek from 44 to 40 hours for pharmacists; July 1949.

Master Furniture Guild No. 1285, San Francisco, and 12 furniture stores: \$9.50 to \$18.50 per month; July 1949; about 150 workers.

Retail Clerks No. 1442, Santa Monica, and Employers' Labor Relations Council: improved holiday pay; retroactive to Jan. 1, 1949; about 300 workers.

CULINARY

Los Angeles Culinary Workers, six locals, and 110 leading restaurants and 14 major hotels in L. A.: 75 cents a day; effective July 15, 1949; 7,000 workers covered immediately, and another 13,000 will be affected by this "key" settlement.

MISCELLANEOUS

Street Carmen No. 192, Oakland, and Key System: 8-cent increase and reduction in hours from 48 to 40; July 1949; 2,000 workers.

Office Employees No. 29, Oakland, and Alameda County Milk Dealers Association: 5 cents; retroactive to June 1, 1949; 180 workers.

Bakers No. 119, Oakland, and retail bakeries: 7 cents, retroactive to March 4, and 2 cents effective Dec. 1, 1949; 300 workers.

Motion Picture Operators No. 599, Fresno, and 8 theaters: 10 to 20 cents, liberalized vacations; July 1949; about 40 workers.

1,500 Calif. Union Agreements on File

During the first six months of this year 983 labor-management agreements were received by the State Division of Labor Statistics and Research. In addition, on 105 contracts already on file, notification was received that the expiration of the contract had been advanced to a new date, i.e., the contract had been extended with only minor or no changes.

The Division now has on file over 8,000 California union contracts, of which approximately 1,500 are currently in effect. Some agreements on file date back more than 10 years.

Carson Nomination Approved by Senate

Washington. — The Senate confirmed by 45 to 25 President Truman's nomination of John Carson, of Michigan, to be a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

Republicans bucked the nomination because of Mr. Carson's sympathetic views toward cooperatives and public power projects. He was backed by the American Federation of Labor and other labor groups.



MISS AMERICA AND RUNNERS-UP.—The cream of America's beauty crop is in this group of the top five who ran for the title of Miss America of 1949 in the Atlantic City pageant. Title was won by Miss Jacque Mercer (Miss Arizona), who is shown with runners-up. Left to right: Joan Ann Pederson (Miss California), Trudi Gerni (Miss Illinois), Miss America, Katherine Wright (Miss Mississippi) and Sylvia Canaday (Miss Colorado).

Jobless Pay Boosts Buying

Washington.—Purchasing power in New England, hardest hit by unemployment, has been kept fairly stable because of unemployment insurance payments to workers, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin declared here.

Addressing the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, he said New England has suffered most from the rise in joblessness in recent months, and now has "15 out of 34 areas in which unemployment runs greater than 12 per cent."

"Yet, despite that fact, general retail sales were approximately the same as in 1948 for the month of June and retail department stores had a decline of but 3 per cent in the whole area."

"In my opinion, this can be directly attributed to the purchasing power that has been placed in the hands of those unemployed workers."

He added that in Lawrence, Mass., in June, a city in which unemployment approximated that of the 1930s, sales continued unchanged.

Why Monopolies Are Threats

Why is industrial monopoly a threat to the American way of life? Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) offers five answers to this important question:

"1. Monopoly eliminates the incentive to increase efficiency, reduce costs, introduce new and better products and contribute generally to economic progress."

"2. Monopolies tend to restrict production in employment in order to maintain prices."

"3. Monopoly retards the normal economic growth of our great underdeveloped regions, such as the South and the West."

"4. Monopoly leads to big labor on the one hand and big government on the other. . . . Monopoly inevitably leads to government regulation and ultimately to socialization."

"5. Finally and perhaps most important, monopoly blights the opportunity for economic independence—particularly for young people—by taking over one industry after another and thus gradually narrowing the field in which small business is permitted to exist."

U. S. Population Rises; To Hit 150 Million by '50

Washington. — The Census Bureau estimated that the United States population was 148,452,000 on August 1.

This was an increase of 237,000 over the July 1 estimate. At that rate of increase the population will pass the 150,000,000 mark before January 1.

The August 1 figure represents an increase of 17,782,000, or 13.5 per cent, over the 131,669,275 persons actually counted on April 1, 1940, the date of the last census.

5,000 Cabbies Track Murderer

(AFL Release) Chicago. — Five thousand members of the Chicago Taxi Drivers Union, Local 777 of the Teamsters' International (AFL), have been enlisted by the city police department to help solve the murder of one of their number, shot to death by a passenger.

The murdered driver, Stanley Stock, Jr., a boy of 21, was shot four times about 8 p.m. on the dark, misty night of September 12 by a man who had asked to be taken to the shooting scene, the intersection of two residential streets on Chicago's Far West Side.

A \$2,500 reward was offered by the union for information leading to the murderer. Another \$2,500 was offered by Stock's employer, the Yellow Cab Company, and a Chicago newspaper, the Sun-Times, offered \$5,000 for anyone who solves the crime through the newspaper's secret witness plan, a tip-by-mail formula which protects the anonymity of the informant.

Stock lived four hours after the shooting, during which he gave police a complete description of the killer. Another witness was within 150 feet of the gunman as he fled on foot to an alley and disappeared.

GET DESCRIPTION

From the descriptions given by Stock and the other witness, a police artist drew a likeness of the criminal, and copies are being furnished to every union cab driver in the city. There are other clues, including a fingerprint found on the doorhandle of the cab. Because taxicab robbers usually are repeat offenders, Chicago detectives believe that there is a good chance the slayer will be caught.

Arrangements for distribution of the killer's likeness were made in a conference of police Captain Andrew Aitken, chief of detectives, with five Local 777 leaders, George Marcie, secretary-treasurer; Robert Markov, recording secretary; Oscar Kofkin, vice-president; and James Connors and William Pritikin, business agents.

In addition to offering the reward, the union made an outright gift of \$500 to the Stock family for funeral expenses. The young man was single, and carried no insurance. Marcie said the union's entire membership would cooperate with police to the limit of their ability.

PREY OF CRIMINALS

Because of the nature of their work, the late hours, the calls to every neighborhood, and the cash transactions, taxi drivers are a steady prey of the criminal element. Holdups are regular and beatings are frequent, but murder is rare.

On April 12, 1948, another member of Local 777, Albert Brody, 30, was found in an outlying section, shot to death with five bullets. A thumbprint left on the rear-view mirror of the cab solved the crime.

The print was checked by the Chicago Police Department against records of known robbers. It proved to be the print of Alfonso Alvarez, alias Najera, who had a record of petty crime.

After a long search, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents found Alvarez in Seguin, Texas, where he was living with Fred Varella, another petty criminal. Both men were tried, sentenced to death, and confessed the Brody murder. They await electrocution.

McSorley Renamed To Head Lathers

Los Angeles.—William J. McSorley, top executive of his union ever since its formation 50 years ago, was re-elected to another three-year term as president of the International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers (AFL).

The union, meeting in its 50th anniversary five-day convention here, also re-elected Terry Ford secretary-treasurer and C. J. Hagerty of this city as second vice-president. McSorley and Ford both hail from Cleveland. The 400 delegates also decided to stage their next convention in Houston, Texas, in 1952.

Jobless Pay Would Be \$35

Washington.—A bill which would extend unemployment compensation benefits to \$35 weekly for 52 weeks was introduced in the House September 21 by Congressman Vito Marcantonio (A. L., N. Y.).

Calling on both Republicans and Democrats to support his measure as "the only answer" to more than five million jobless, the New Yorker said: "The unemployed of the cold war depression of 1949 are getting miserable benefits of \$20 or less a week. Thousands of them are running out of these benefits under a system that was devised during the depression of the 1930s."

The average injury-frequency rate for all manufacturing industries decreased 8.5 per cent from 18.8 injuries per million man-hours worked in 1947 to 17.2 in 1948. Decreases were reported for 14 of 22 mining classifications and for 15 of 40 other non-manufacturing industries.

Work Injury

Work injury rates in manufacturing and non-manufacturing declined during 1948, according to final summaries released by the U. S. Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics last week.

\$70,000 Men Get Pensions

A major campaign to stop union pension plans in heavy industry is under way. In bituminous coal, the operators have forced a strike on the pension issue. In steel, pensions are also the center of conflict. What happens in those two key industries will affect the rest of the country.

The coal operators apparently think they can undo what the organized strength of the United Mine Workers forced them to grant earlier. Possibly they are merely doing their duty to the corporate layer of America as a whole. Certainly they are closely enough linked to steel. And certainly the success of the miners started a ferment among workers all over the country.

The case of the steel industry is even clearer. The demands of the Steelworkers were taken before a Presidential Fact-Finding Board.

The industry had little to complain about in the findings of the board. A union request for a wage increase was turned down. Editorialists on most papers bumbled contentedly and talked of "statesmanship."

A BIG RELIEF

The magazine Steel, house organ for the industry, gently praised the President's fact-finders, saying they "performed their difficult task much more expertly than anybody had expected."

In fact, said Steel, "it was believed generally that the board would recommend a wage increase of 7 or 8 cents per hour." "Generally believed" in this case means generally believed by the steel magnates. They expected to face public pressure for a wage increase to catch up with profits. They knew that pressure would be hard to face. And they were relieved to be let off the hook.

The pension plan proposed by the board could not operate before sometime in 1950. The social insurance proposals which were made could not have cost the industry as a whole much more than 2c per hour work.

GET OLD, STARVE

Yet the industry still balked at accepting the board's recommendations. Here was a case of true devotion to principle. The principle in this case is the idea that a man, when he can no longer keep up with younger people on the job, should have to look forward to starvation, the poor house or hand-outs from relatives.

But principle went flying out the window when it came to the case of one Carl A. Ilgenfritz. Ilgenfritz is a vice president of the U. S. Steel Corp. He is, according to Senator Millard Tydings, "a poor man." He makes, also according to Tydings, \$70,000 a year.

Seventy thousand dollars a year may leave a steel executive in poverty. But there are compensations. U. S. Steel does believe in pensions—for its own upper crust. Ilgenfritz is in line for a pension, provided that he keeps on earning his seventy grand.

WHO'S HE WORK FOR?

Ilgenfritz was nominated by President Truman to head the Munitions Board. Tydings argued in the Senate that Ilgenfritz should be allowed to keep his \$70,000 a year in addition to \$14,000 more from the government. That way he could keep his U. S. Steel pension. And, said Tydings, the corporation was perfectly willing to keep on paying him his wages while he worked full time for the government.

A majority of the senators decided that the deal looked bad. The appointment was blocked. Ilgenfritz will have to keep on sweating out his monthly bills on \$70,000 a year without an additional \$14,000 from the government.

Meanwhile an interesting problem arises. Why the double standard on pensions? How come pensions for steel executives are sacred but immoral for a publicist? Questions like that make publicity men sweat. And since the publicity experts for U. S. Steel have to work for wages too, we freely offer them a suggestion.

All they have to do is tell the truth. Getting Ilgenfritz in at the head of the Munitions Board would be a bargain for U. S. Steel if it had to pay a hundred times his yearly salary. The Munitions Board is in charge of military procurement. The military budget amounts to \$15 billion a year. U. S. Steel depends heavily on military buying, could depend still more heavily. So there really is no problem of pensions and morals. There is just a simple matter of dollars.

Stingray, a close relative of the sharks, is one of the most poisonous of the known fishes.

Butchers Seek Strike Okay In Monterey

Strike sanction against six markets was asked by Butchers Union 506 at the last Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council meeting and the request was referred for hearing to a special council meeting this week.

The strike request was asked against Trois Market, 299 Pacific Avenue; San Vito Market, 290 Calle Principal; Genovese Market, 252 Alvarado Street; Avenue Market, 426 Lighthouse Avenue; New Monterey Market, 699 Lighthouse Avenue, and Mac's Poultry Market, 591 Lighthouse Avenue.

Rent Control Debated Here

George L. Rice, secretary of Monterey Culinary-Bartenders Union 483, engaged in an interesting debate on rent controls last week, his opponent being Wright Fisher, a Monterey realtor.

Unions of the area have been opposing a movement to decontrol rents and Rice has been an active supporter of continued rent regulations. Realtors and rental agencies have urged the decontrol. The issue is now before the City Council.

The debate was held at the meeting of Monterey American Legion Post 41 and was followed by a question period, Rice said.

Rice Active Politically

With increasing activity in political circles in the 11th Congressional District, George L. Rice, Monterey Bartenders Union 483 secretary, has been named on the Candidates Selection Committee of the District Democratic Committee.

Rice will attend a meeting of the candidates committee at Asilomar on October 8-9 to discuss prospective candidates for next year's ballot. He returned last week from attending the Western States Democratic Conference in San Francisco.

Harter Now Contractor

George R. Harter, former business agent for Salinas Carpenters Union 925, has started two construction jobs as a contractor, according to Harvey Baldwin, who succeeded Harter as union official.

Harter applied for contractor's license and completed his examinations some time ago but delayed entry into this field for an extended vacation and to attend the State AFL Convention recently in Los Angeles. He is still member of Local 925 and president of the Central Labor Council in Salinas.

Replastering Of Carpenters' Hall Under Way

Delays in completion of Monterey Carpenters' Hall in New Monterey was being overcome this week as replastering of the structure was under way.

Flaws were noted in the plastering and the union delayed moving into the structure until the plaster is replaced. Moving is not expected now until mid-October.

Simple Fact

Representative Roy J. Madden (D., Ind.) declares:

"Prosperity of the farmer is dependent upon the worker, and the prosperity of the worker is dependent upon the farmer. If this fact can be brought to the minds of every voter, reaction and special privilege will disappear from the halls of Congress."

There is still more productive crop land in the United States per capita than the average of the world as a whole, although much has been lost by erosion and poor farming practices.

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Address all communications to the LABOR NEWS, Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.

All copy must be in not later than Tuesday noon, preceding date of publication. The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

COMING SPECIAL ELECTION

November 8th is the day a special election will be held in the State of California for the purpose of letting the voters of this state vote yes or no on certain measures. Only those people who were registered by September 15th will be eligible to vote.

What every voter should do is to inform himself as fully as possible in regard to the measures that are to be voted on. The best way to do this is to get your official copies of the measures to be voted on and read them over carefully yourself. Then read the arguments for and against each proposal, so that when you form your own conclusion it is based on something more substantial than somebody else's say-so or some glamor picture constructed with words to influence you to vote one way or the other.

After making a careful study of the various measures a special committee of the California State Federation of Labor made a recommendation to the recent state convention, which was approved, that all union men be urged to vote "Yes" on Proposition 1, which provides for funds to build or enlarge many badly needed school houses throughout our own state, and to vote "Yes" on Proposition No. 3, which would increase the present shamefully low salaries of our California lawmakers. A "No" vote on Proposition No. 2, which would repeal our present pension law in this state and restore the old law, which was discarded by our voters at the last election, was recommended.

WHEN CONGRESS DOES ITS DUTY

One of the exceedingly important powers entrusted to our Congress is that of "coining all money and fixing the value thereof."

Unfortunately this power has been both sadly misused and woefully neglected by the 81 Congresses that have been in control two years each, during the 162 years our nation has had an independent existence. Some of these Congresses have been much worse than others but none of them have ever taken the complete control of the money that our Constitution intended.

Instead of Congress doing its duty during our entire history, as far as issuance of money is concerned, private banking interests have been permitted to manipulate the money situation pretty much to suit the wealthiest financiers, not only of our own country, but of the international bankers who pretty much dominate the entire financial world on this earth.

This banker control of our money has been the chief cause of successive panics and depressions, that have flattened out our country and impoverished the majority of our people approximately every 20 years. Sometimes depressions hit sooner than this and occasionally they have been deferred a little, but invariably they came.

It is now high time that our Congress proceeded to do its duty in the matter of issuing our money and determining the value thereof in such a way that the majority of our people will be benefited thereby instead of having our money juggled so as to enrich the bankers at the expense of the masses of our people.

CHANGE IN LAWMAKERS NEEDED

It should be plain as daylight to any clear-headed citizen that a thorough revision of our lawmakers in both our state and nation is one of the pressing needs of our day. Chiefly due to our neglect and indifference we have permitted a lot of the wrong kind of people to be elected to make both our national and our state laws. Today we are reaping the fruit of our own folly and the sooner we get busy on the job of replacing a lot of the bad eggs now holding seats in Congress and our State Legislature the sooner will we have created a foundation from which better legislation can be reasonably expected.

What is needed in 1950 is a tremendous housecleaning, both in our national Congress and our State Legislature. To bring this about every citizen, who has a vote to cast, should be thinking right now about how he is to use that vote in 1950. The first and most important election of lawmakers will be the primary, when candidates are named for the general election that follows. By neglecting the primaries California voters have in the past frequently helped the politicians to name bad candidates for both of the leading parties, thus providing no one else to vote for when election day came.

In order to really get a change in our present-day lawmakers in districts that now are represented by bad ones every voter should do his stuff in the primary in order that we all may have something else than a good-for-nothing to vote for on election day.

A country's greatness is not determined by how rich a few of its inhabitants may become but by how high the average standard of its people measures up.

Civilizations don't stand on their own legs. Human beings must maintain them. When too many people fall down on the upkeep job, then the civilization dies.

Bits Of Humor

Reno is where the cream of society goes through the separator.

"Girls," said one of the P.T.A. members, "you may think your husbands are helpless, but you should see mine. Why he is so helpless that when he sews a button on his coat or darns his socks, I have to thread the needle for him."

She made a right-hand turn from a left-hand lane and promptly hit another auto. The driver got out and accosted her:

"Lady, why didn't you signal?"

"Because I always turn here."

Think wrongly, if you please; but in all cases think for yourself.

Wives who complain about having to go through so much never mention trouser pockets.

The altar is where she stops making over him and starts making him over.

"You say this woman shot her husband with this pistol and at close range?" asked the coroner of the eye witness to the tragedy.

"Yesuh."

"Are there powder marks on his body?"

"Yesuh. Dass why she shot him."

A dapper little man applied for a separation on the ground of cruelty.

Asked by the judge if he could prove his case, he replied meekly:

"One night I dreamed I won \$100,000, and the following morning my wife nearly killed me for not putting it in the bank before I woke up."

One night Joe came home with lipstick on his collar. "Where did you get that?" demanded the little woman; "from my maid?"

"No," Joe replied.

"From my governess?" she snapped.

"No," repeated Joe, adding indignantly: "Don't you think I have my own friends?"

It has been definitely decided that there is no life on Mars. The U. S. has received no request for a loan.

Four-year-old Don seemed afraid of the colic next door, but one day, in a spirit of adventure, he climbed the fence and went over to see the animal. The dog, with tail wagging, rushed to Don and, by way of a friendly greeting, licked his face. Don screamed and the neighbor came running out.

"Did he bite you, my boy?"

"No," answered Don. "But he tasted me."

Five-year-old Sue was "helping" her daddy at his work bench in the basement. Finally he tired of her incessant chatter and questions, and he asked her to be quiet for a little while.

"I don't have to be quiet," Sue stated importantly. "I'm a woman."

A Wisconsin woman was granted a divorce because her husband painted a moustache on her wedding photograph. And, a woman in Pittsburgh sued for divorce because her husband went to bed with his shoes on when meals didn't suit him.

The aggressive wife of a meek little man was hauling her husband over the coals for having made a fool of himself when some friends called. He sat in dejected silence.

"And don't sit there," she shouted, "making fists at me in your pockets, either."

There's a bootblack in Philadelphia who advertises for trade with a sign on his sidewalk stand reading:

"Pedal habiliments artistically lubricated and illuminated with an ambidextrous facility for the infinitesimal remuneration of 15c."

\$37,441 in Back Wages To Go To 517 Workers

New York.—A total of 109 employers in New York State agreed to pay back wages in the amount of \$37,441 to 517 employees as a result of investigations made under federal wage and hour laws during August, 1949, it was announced here by Arthur J. White, regional director of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, U. S. Department of Labor.

The payments were restitution for failure to comply with the minimum wage and overtime provisions of the Wage and Hour law, which apply to employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, and the Public Contracts Act, which applies to government contracts for more than \$10,000.

Some 1,750 daily newspapers and 1,900 commercial radio stations are serviced by wire by the various press associations of the United States.



SAYS BUSINESS HAS HUGE SLUSH FUND.—National Director Joseph D. Keenan of Labor's League for Political Education, speaking before AFL members in Newark, N. J., warns that monied interests are raising a half-billion-dollar slush fund to save the political skins of labor enemies like Senator Robert A. Taft (R., Ohio), co-author of the infamous T-H Act.

If Sickness Hits, It's Tough

Four out of every five breadwinners in the United States are wage-earners, completely dependent upon the pay envelope. Few have much in the way of savings to cushion any emergencies. When sickness strikes, the worker's family often finds itself in serious trouble.

Illness cannot be predicted, medical bills cannot be anticipated by the individual. The most carefully planned family budget is upset, or else the needed medical care is not obtained.

Most workers have not yet found a decent method of protecting themselves against the threat of medical costs. Voluntary prepayment health plans, such as Blue Cross and Blue Shield, offer too little service for too much money and are available only to special groups of workers. Public medical services are inadequate and are usually given under degrading circumstances.

A GOOD MARKET
Bitter opposition by rich, organized medicine, drug firms, insurance companies, and assorted reactionaries has so far prevented the establishment of a national health insurance program—under which all families could enjoy the protection of needed medical care.

As prices stay up and as the numbers of unemployed steadily increase, this basic problem of medical economics grows more serious. Faced with this daily problem, organized labor has become more and more active in establishing medical plans of its own.

For some unions, this has meant abandoning the fight on the most important health issue—the passage of the national health insurance bill. Other unions, while keeping up the demand for a national health program, have decided to seek the best health protection possible while the fight in Congress goes on.

ENTERS BARGAINING
Thus, a new aspect has appeared in many labor-management negotiations—the demand for health and welfare benefits. Encouraged by the wage freeze during the war, unions are more and more often demanding that employers contribute to health plans in which the workers have a significant voice.

Medical services financed and operated by management are not new, although today they involve only a small proportion of all workers. A few unions, such as the International Ladies Garment Workers (AFL) and the department store workers in St. Louis, have long had their own medical service programs. But the idea of health benefits achieved through collective bargaining is relatively new.

The success of the coal miners under John L. Lewis is getting an extensive health and welfare program, financed by coal production royalties and administered by a joint board, has set many other unions to thinking.

Currently, some 3,000,000 workers are in some kind of health plan under collective bargaining. Big unions like United Auto Workers (CIO) are featuring these issues in current negotiations. There is a definite trend under way but not all is being done wisely or well.

Many unions are pouring their hard-won health gains down the drain of waste or poor service, due to their failure to understand some of the basic facts about good medical care planning. The articles to follow in this series will expose and explain some of these pitfalls.

Bricklayers to Strive for Good Of the Industry
According to Edward Nolan, publicity representative of Bricklayers Local 7, President William Mulkeen has launched the union on "an extensive drive to keep the standards of journeymen working in the industry on a high level for the good of everyone concerned—the union, the employers and the public who buy the net results of the efforts of the two."

"Mulkeen has noted that competition is returning to the industry," Nolan said, "and contractors are no longer accepting poor mechanics like they did during the war when the bricklayers, like other crafts, had to drop their standards in order to meet the demand for men."

"The union must assume that a man knows his trade if he belongs to the union. If he cannot do his job in the accepted manner when he is sent out for work, the union cannot be expected to front for him. Henceforth, every journeyman will be expected to have the four years of proper training required under union by-laws."

Bricklaying and hod-carrying are both skills requiring a lot of knowledge that comes only from proper experience, it was reported, and the real journeymen earn the good wages they receive. Novice masquerading under union auspices cannot be permitted to threaten a wage structure built upon the union's most important asset—skill.

The bricklayers, the manufacturers, the hod carrier, the contractor are expected to benefit from the program, Nolan said, because what is good for the union is good for everyone.

In addition the buying public is benefitted because of the better workmanship that goes into the things purchased.

A strain of chickens have been developed whose eggs maintain their freshness for two weeks in hot summer weather.

News For Women

Apples—With the commercial apple crop estimated at 128 million bushels, 45 per cent larger than last year, the consumer will find abundant supplies of his favorite varieties of apples. Harvesting of this bounty will be at its peak in many areas in October, thus assuring consumers plentiful supplies of top quality apples at reasonable prices this month. The apple crop has a big proportion of large size apples, and the quality is unusually good. Wholesale prices are considerably below levels at this time last year.

In selecting apples look for firm fruit of good color for the variety selected.

Grapes—The 1949 grape crop is estimated at 3,050,900 tons, the second largest crop in history. Supplies of all types of table grapes are outstandingly plentiful, as well as the raisin and wine varieties. The principal market varieties of table grapes, in October, are Tokays and Emperors from California, and Concord from Washington. With a large crop, consumers may be assured of finding ample supplies of good quality grapes—grapes that are mature and with a general appearance of freshness. Mature grapes are usually plump. High color for the variety usually indicates well-developed sugar content and flavor. For eating out of hand, for preserves, even for a pie, grapes are a delicious fruit.

Pears—The indicated 1949 pear crop of 34 million bushels is only 3 per cent below the record high production in 1947. Heaviest pear production is in California, Oregon and Washington. The Bartlett is the principal variety available in October, but fall and winter varieties will begin to reach the market during the month.

Prunes, Dates, Raisins—Abundant supplies of dried prunes, dates and raisins from the new pack will be available in retail stores on October. Try these in an upside-down cake as well as in other and perhaps more familiar ways.

Cabbage—Cabbage on Western markets in October comes principally from producing areas in Washington and Colorado. While estimated to be below 1948 production, and below the 1938-47 average, cabbage supplies are heavy during the harvesting season in October and moderate prices are to be expected throughout the month.

Sweet Potatoes—With production 4 per cent larger than last year, but 18 per cent below average, sweet potatoes are plentiful right now during the height of the marketing season. Supplies after October are not expected to be more than adequate.

Canned Corn—The third largest crop in history of sweet corn for processing was grown this year. With prospects for a very large pack and the largest carryover on record, consumers will find this favorite canned vegetable in bountiful supply at reasonable prices.

Chickens—The nation is amply supplied with broilers, fryers and stewing hens. Prices are expected to continue to remain at reasonable levels.

Turkeys—This year's "crop" of turkeys is estimated to be 29 per cent greater than last year and prices are at reasonable levels. Many stores are featuring turkey parts for households in which a whole turkey is too large.

Peanut Butter—Plentiful supplies of peanut butter are available this year. It's the time of the year to give the children generous helpings of peanut butter in their sandwiches, at lunch time and for afternoon snacks. Peanut butter is a rich and inexpensive source of valuable protein.

Dairy Products—Stocks of manufactured dairy products are unusually large. These nutritious foods are rich sources of protein, calcium, phosphorus, vitamin A and riboflavin.

Pork Products—In October pork is becoming plentiful for the first time in several years. Last year's very large corn crop followed by heavy spring farrowing this year is resulting in a bounty of succulent pork. This offers, at lowest prices in several years, a meat supply suitable for any meal.

Cooking Fats—The cooking fats continue to be available in generous supply this month. There is plenty for your favorite pastry recipe. Potatoes, onions, poultry, seafood, doughnuts and fritters fried in deep fat are suggested for crisp fall weather.

Almonds and Walnuts—The 1949 almond crop is estimated to be the largest on record, about twice as large as the average for 1938-47. A large crop of walnuts from the San Joaquin and coastal counties of California and from Oregon is also expected.

Honey—The carryover of 1948 honey was at least double the normal quantity and the 1949 crop is moving to market in volume. This year's crop is reported to be of excellent quality and of light color.

American railroads had 1,572 diesel and 123 steam locomotives on order on July 1 last year. This shows the growing popularity of diesels over steam engines to power railway traffic.

Pit Us Against British Wkrs.

When Britain's economic czar, Sir Stafford Cripps, announced the devaluation of the pound to his country's workers, he confessed that this meant higher prices without higher wages. He tried to allay their anxiety, however, by pledging that social security, state-paid medical care, and other reforms for which they had voted would continue.

Time will prove otherwise. British social reforms are bound to wither just as real wages already have. Sir Stafford did not want to devalue the pound to start with, but the U. S. made him do it. Whatever else the U. S. cares to insist on, Sir Stafford's government will have to do so.

What do controlling forces in the U. S. have in mind on Britain's social services? The New York Times, which generally anticipates what the State Department later enforces, editorialized September 19 that devaluation is not "a substitute for the drastic reorientation of financial and economic policy." The New York Herald Tribune, Republican Party mouthpiece, said September 21: "These modest gains (of devaluation) may either be expanded or canceled during the coming months, depending upon the course taken by British domestic policy."

YOU GOTTA WORK, PAL

The Wall Street Journal, September 20, exulted: "The event may also make it difficult for the Labor Government to long continue its other fictions. . . . The rest of the nonsense of something-for-nothing economics may come tumbling after." In Wall Street's opinion, as U. S. workers know very well, such things as a pension after a lifetime of hard work are "something for nothing."

The syndicated Republican columnist Walter Lippmann has let us in on another devaluation consequence: speed-up. He wrote September 20 that British workers "must make and sell more . . . and still must not expect more pay for the increased work."

The ever-ready Sir Stafford, speaking in London, confirmed that this too will have to be done, and why: "We realize that conditions have changed in the matter of capital investment and that we must study the problem of incentive and suitable environment to capital investment."

INVEST ABOARD

Here the matter touches U. S. workers too. The capital investment that Britain wants to attract must come largely from U. S. monies. Wall Street opposed a previous British devaluation in the 1930s because it made British goods more of a competitor with U. S. exports. But Wall Street is all-out for devaluation today.

The reason is that it seeks profits in Britain itself—and while all businessmen hate a competitor to cut costs, they insist on lower costs in plants they want to buy into. When that investment is made, British sales will add to, not compete with, U. S. big employer profits. But they will compete with U. S. wages in a big way. If General Motors, let us say, buys into the Nuffield auto interests of Britain, it can meet the United Auto Workers' wage demands by simply laying off American workers and making cars in England.

The whole picture of the dollar-pound crisis shows that capitalist (private enterprise) economy can no longer seek solutions other than increased monopoly and lower wages. This general trend is further aggravated by "cold war" foreign policies.

FEAR COMPETITION

Let us see how "cold war" restrictions affect Britain. Britain makes machinery and other industrial goods which countries like the USSR, the east European nations and China need. These countries have plenty of food, coal and

other things Britain needs and are willing to take her machines in exchange. Due to the "cold war," however, Britain's rulers are afraid to strengthen those countries even by mutually fair peacetime trade, and the U. S. absolutely forbids it. So Britain attempts the impossible—to pay for food and other necessities from dollar countries, which do not want her industrial goods because they make enough themselves.

The socialist non-Marshall-Plan economies would like to trade with both the U. S. and Britain. They do not seem afraid of strengthening their competitors. At the same time, unlike Britain, they don't have to abandon socialism under threat of U. S. "aid" being cut off.

The Soviet currency reform last year, unlike Britain's, doubled real wages instead of cutting them. Both production and wages are up in eastern European countries. The United Nations 1948 Economic Report, a neutral source, gave the following figures for industrial production in Marshall Plan countries as compared with 1937: Britain, 110 per cent; France, 100 per cent; Belgium, 93 per cent. Without the Marshall Plan and after repairing vast war damage, the Soviet Union reached 171 per cent; Bulgaria, 179 per cent; and Poland, 141 per cent. This indicates that the Marshall Plan and wage cuts are neither "the only way" nor the best way for Europe.

Fed. Wins Picket Right

(State Fed. Release)
Another victory has been won in the fight carried on and sponsored by the California State Federation of Labor to outlaw injunctions against peaceful picketing.

Largely due to the effort carried on by the Federation for the last dozen years it had come to be generally recognized by courts up and down the state that injunctions against peaceful picketing are simply out of date.

In some recent cases Attorney Clarence E. Todd, who has represented the Federation in many of these battles, has demanded of the attorney filing a suit for an injunction against peaceful picketing that he should explain how he had the temerity to file such a suit, and the courts have agreed that the law recognizes the right of peaceful picketing as a constitutional right.

When the Taft-Hartley law was passed reactionary employers and their attorneys immediately began to assert that this law, which was aimed to abolish or abridge all the rights of labor, laid down a policy for the entire nation that peaceful picketing as well as all other rights were under suspicion and should be stricken down at every opportunity.

In the recent De Silva case, which was a suit brought in the State Courts of California to enjoin peaceful picketing under provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act, the State Federation sponsored the attack on such an injunction and the Supreme Court of California held that no suit can be maintained under the terms of the Taft-Hartley Act to enjoin peaceful picketing.



BE POLITE ABOUT IT: "Now get out to that picketline, and before you hit anyone, say 'Excuse me.'"

SALINAS--HOME OF CALIFORNIA RODEO!

Vacation Pay Awarded 2,000 Under Arbitration

Atlanta.—All laid-off employees of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company at Rockmart, Ga., and Decatur, Ala., are entitled to vacations with pay under the ruling of Whitley P. McCoy, impartial umpire. It is estimated that these vacation payments will approximate \$100,000.

During May nearly 2,000 workers were laid off at the Goodyear plants. When the company refused to pay vacations the AFL's United Textile Workers of America filed grievances under the contract, asking for such vacation pay.

The UTWA-AFL, through its southern director, Joseph Jacobs, contended that vacations were money earned and the employees could not be deprived of them under the agreement, regardless of the layoff.

New Co-op Retail Outlet Sells Appliances, Tires

Chicago.—Union members and other consumers in the Chicago area now have a brand-new sales and service center where they can realize unusual bargains in quality, home appliances, paints, hardware, tires, batteries and other auto accessories, all under the co-op label. The store opened last week as the retail department of Central States Cooperatives, Inc., regional co-op wholesale, at 1336 Fullerton Avenue. One offering—unmatched by chain retailers in the area—was a co-op de luxe 9-cubic-foot refrigerator at \$199.50. General Manager W. V. Torma announced that an "active" price policy will be followed on other items. The new retail department dovetails with consumer services being provided by 21 co-op stores and markets in the Chicago area, supplying goods and services other than appliances.

With Local 890



General Teamsters, Warehousemen and Helpers' Union

Local 890

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ATTENTION ALL MEMBERS... DON'T FORGET THE BLOOD BANK—The Mobile Blood Unit will be in Salinas on October 3rd between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. at the Recreation Center, 320 Lincoln Avenue; and it is through your cooperation that will make this great humanitarian program a success.

We ask that you sign a pledge card at the office of the union so that the necessary arrangements can be made prior to the time when the Mobile Units are here in Salinas. It is expected that the Mobile Unit will be in Salinas the first Monday of each month. The following members have already signed cards at the office of the union:

Mildred Atnip, Peter A. Andrade, Jessie Allred, Andrew Ausonio, Sylvia Bernardacci, Ector Bettancourt, Ray Burditt, Alan Clark. Earl Estes, Harold Ebury, Paul Hale, Wayne Humphrey, Joseph Henson, William Kenyon, James Latham, Henry Parma, Bernice Redlin, Juan Reyes, Frederick Spence, Floyd Smith, Curtis Taylor, Glen Wilkerson, Baxter Wilson.

Blood's Magic for All

The blood flowing in your veins is today's most amazing medicine. It is a miracle worker, newer than penicillin. Blood already does more life-saving jobs than any one of our wonder drugs. Even so, we have only just begun to penetrate its warm mystery, and to discover how to use blood to save lives, fight diseases, and maintain normal health. And if an atomic war ever comes, blood will be perhaps our greatest single medical defense to save hundreds of thousands of lives.

Blood and medicines made from blood already are working as a jack-of-all-trades. If, on a single day, you looked in upon the hospitals in one large city, here is what you might see: A surgeon, in a brain operation, packs a soft, white, spongy mass into the wound. It quickly stops the bleeding, and he leaves it there. The patient's body will later digest and absorb it, for this sponge—fibrin foam—is made from human blood. Nearing the end of the operation, he covers the exposed brain with a transparent plastic film that looks like cellophane. This strange plastic, made from blood, will stay safely until the body manufactures a new covering.

In the accident ward, a quick injection of a clear liquid human serum albumin, made from blood, saves a man dying from shock.

In the delivery room, an anemic new-born baby is being given a complete new blood supply to halt a possible fatal battle caused by Rh antibodies in his veins.

Over in the children's ward, two youngsters with rheumatic fever receive injections, made from blood, to save them from a serious bout of measles. A boy with hemophilia, the bleeding disease, comes in for a dose of still another blood product. This boy, who could die from prolonged bleeding from a simple scratch, will soon have a perfectly safe operation to remove diseased teeth.

In a ward bed, an elderly man gets the first of a series of blood transfusions. Within two days, he will receive 12 pints of blood—about as much as you have in your body. This tremendous amount will pull him through a dangerous operation. Ten years ago this man might have died for lack of blood. Only ten years ago, all these jobs for blood were only the threshold of discovery or use. We were a long time merely in reaching this threshold. (This was written by Alton L. Blakeslee, science writer for the Associated Press.)

C. B. Gentry Company, Gilroy: Our members employed at C. B. Gentry Company, Gilroy, ratified proposed agreement which is now in the form of preparation for signature. This contract calls for six paid holidays for regular and seasonal employees. Copies of contract will be available to all members who work at that plant.

Construction: Copies of the A.G.C. agreement have been prepared and mailed to members who work in the construction division. If you have not received your copy, call for it at the union office. We ask that you familiarize yourself with the contents of this contract.

S. P. Milling Company: Contract covering S. P. Milling employees has been opened. We are waiting negotiations with the employer. Watch this column for further news.

Poultry Producers: We ask our members employed at the local plant of the Poultry Producers of California to watch this column regarding results of negotiations which should end very soon.

LABOR COUNCIL NOTES

Monterey County Central Labor Union, Salinas, California
WILLIAM G. KENYON, Secretary

Unions are throwing full support, at least morally, behind the movement for a new labor temple in Salinas, according to delegates to the Monterey County Central Labor Union at Salinas. A check of delegates last week found none who opposed the new labor temple plan.

Representatives from Teamsters 890, Culinary 467, Laundry Workers 258, Plumbers 503, Retail Clerks 859, and other organizations said union members had discussed the Labor Temple plan at regular meetings and were in favor.

A questionnaire has been sent to unions in regard to the proposed Labor Temple and a suggested site and some definite information is expected to be in the hands of the Labor Council soon.

In addition, speakers from the Council, including former President, Bob Shinn and Delegate Harrison, have addressed union meetings on the plan for a new temple.

A housing committee was created by the Labor Council last week, the committee including Al Harris, Randolph Fenchel and Fred Clayton.

Word was received from State, County and Municipal Employees Union 420 of Salinas that the union is disbanding. The Council was thanked for all past support.

Henceforth the mailed-out copies of official minutes of the Monterey County Central Labor Union will contain the names of delegates from the union to which mailed. This is for information of secretaries and so that unions may always have delegates at Council meetings by replacing those who do not attend regularly.

Quick work! Musicians Union 616 received a report at the Labor Council meeting recently that the Aero Club had non-union music. Delegate Sid Lewis left the meeting and then returned before adjournment to announce that the musicians were union members!

The Building Trades Committee has a meeting scheduled for 7:30 p.m. Tuesday of this week for the purpose of arranging regular meeting nights and electing officers.

eligible veterans for service-connected dental conditions, the Veterans Administration announced recently.

VA staff dentists treated 5,974 veterans, while 30,377 were treated by private fee-basis dentists. Value of the VA staff treatments was \$399,347 while cost of the fee-basis dental work was \$2,861,857.

During the year VA staff dentists of the San Francisco Regional office completed treatment for 1,902 veterans, value of this work being \$151,836 while fee-basis dentists in the San Francisco regional area treated 15,848 at a cost of \$1,522,620.

Nationally, during the one year period, 430,271 treatment cases were completed by fee-basis dentists and 83,382 in clinics located in VA regional offices. Private dentists were paid \$38,813,560 for this work, while a valuation of \$8,345,958 was placed on work done by VA staff dentists.

A total of 763,365 new claims for dental work was received during the year, which, added to a backlog of 324,048 at the beginning of the year, gave a work load of 1,087,413 claims. Of this total, 37 per cent or 405,523 were disallowed, cancelled or withdrawn, and 518,472 were authorized.

Cases disposed of during the year totaled 923,995 leaving a backlog on July 1, 1949, of 163,418 as against a backlog of 324,048 on July 1, 1948, a reduction of 50 per cent in the backlog.

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Of Monterey County Labor News, published weekly at Salinas, Calif., Vol. 1, No. 1, 1949.
State of California, County of Alameda, ss.—Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared A. H. Beckstead, who, having been duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager of the said publication, and that the following is a true and correct statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of the said publication, as required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1935, and July 2, 1946.
1. That the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager of the said publication are: Publisher, Clarence P. P. P. O. Box 1410, Salinas, Calif.; Editor, Joseph Beckstead, P. O. Box 1410, Salinas, Calif.; Managing Editor, A. H. Beckstead, P. O. Box 1410, Salinas, Calif.; Business Manager, W. R. Tish, P. O. Box 1410, Salinas, Calif.
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BAKERS 24—Headquarters at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Calif. and Bus. Agt., Cecil L. Bradford, phone Bal 6341.

BARBERS 896—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenfelds Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 375 Lighthouse phone 8215. Bus. Agt., Arthur Thompson, 1177 Fifth St., Monterey, phone 4745.

BARTENDERS 483—Meets 3rd Wednesday at Bartenfelds Hall, 315 Alvarado St., at 8 p.m. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 375 Lighthouse phone 8215. Bus. Agt., Arthur Thompson, 1177 Fifth St., Monterey, phone 4745.

BRICK MASONS 18—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8:30 p.m. Pres., F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin. Sec., M. Reed, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, phone 6745. Rec. Sec., Geo. Houde, 208 Canal Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 3715.

BUILDING & CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey. Pres., William K. Gubbs, 75 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove; Rec. Sec., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, phone 7002. Bus. Agt., Fred S. Miller, 228 Peyton St., Monterey, phone 6113. Office at 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6744. Mailing address: P. O. Box 311, Monterey. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Culinary Hall, at 8 p.m. Pres., E. J. Gubbs, 75 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 6810; Sec. and Bus. Mgr., Earl A. Moorhead, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone 4241. Rec. Sec., R. R. Robinson, 66 Via Chular, Mont. 6436. Bus. Agt., L. E. Courtright, 1891 Jonathan Ave., Monterey, phone 5884.

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—C. J. Haggerty, Secretary and Legislative Representative, 402 Flood Bldg., 870 Market St., San Francisco 2, phone SUter 1-2338. District Vice-President, Alan Meeks, P. O. Box 494, San Jose, phone BOLLARD 277.

CARPENTERS 925—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7:30 p.m. m. Carpenters Hall, 1177 Fifth St., Monterey, phone 4745. Pres., Harvey Baldwin, 556 San Benito, phone Salinas 6716. Rec. Sec., O. Miller, 1891 Jonathan Ave., Monterey, phone 5884. Bus. Agt., Earl H. Perry, 727 Burke, phone 2-2824. Office, Carpenters Union Hall, 422 N. Main St., Monterey, phone 5772.

CARPENTERS 1279 (King City)—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays at King City Carpenters Hall, Pres., Floyd Hill; Sec., A. W. Smith, 111 South San Lorenzo Ave., phone 6947; office phone 197.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. Ernest Darnell, 2230 8 p.m. Pres., Mrs. 21178. Sec., Mrs. Alma Ball, 140 1st St., Monterey, phone 6745. Bus. Agt., Mrs. Earl H. Perry, 727 Burke, phone 2-2824. Office, Carpenters Union Hall, 422 N. Main St., Monterey, phone 5772.

CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL (Monterey Peninsula)—Meets at 315 Alvarado St., 730 p.m. m. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays. Pres., E. J. Gubbs, 75 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, 8035; Sec.-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone Monterey 7522.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at Monterey Moose Hall, 8:00 p.m. Pres., D. B. Crow, 243 Pacific St., phone 3359. Fin. Sec., Andy Lester, Bus. Agt., Leroy Hasty, phone 4832.

ENGINEERS (Stationary) 39—Meets 3rd Wednesday in Salinas. Pres., Frank Brantley; Sec., Leo I. Derby; Mgr., C. C. Fitch; Bus. Agt., R. A. Christensen, 483 Porter Bldg., San Jose, phone 4-1000. Main office, 3004 - 16th St., San Francisco, phone Underhill 1-135.

FISH CANNERY WORKERS Meets on call at headquarters. Pres., Joseph Perry, 1 Lila Road, phone 4275. Sec., Roy Lambrecht, 122 1/2 1st St., Monterey, phone 9164. Bus. Agt., Les Caveny, Box 215, Healdsburg, phone 8023. Headquarters, 230 Hoffman Ave., Monterey, phone 767.

FISHERMEN (Seine and Line)—Meets monthly on full moon at 2 p.m. at Union Hall, Pres., Thomas Gray, Pres., John Chivello, 327 Franklin St., phone 7710. Office and Hall at 233 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6744.

LABORERS 690—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 315 Alvarado St., 8 p.m. Pres., Perry Lester, 1521 1st St., Monterey, phone 6744. Sec.-Treas., S. M. Thomas, P. O. Box 142, Phone 2-0215. Office 315 Alvarado, phone 6744.

LATHERS 12—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres., Roy R. Benge, Hillby St., Monterey, phone 4745. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7522. Bus. Agt., 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Salinas 767.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES 192—Meets 3rd Friday, 1 p.m. and 4 p.m. at 20 Bartenfelds Hall, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 4745. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 375 Lighthouse, 8035; Sec.-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7522.

MUSICIANS 61—Meets 1st Sunday of each quarter, 2 p.m. at Bartenfelds Hall, Pres., Don Snell, 161 Lighthouse, phone 8045; Bus. Agt., Len Murray, 236 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 6744. Sec., Don B. Foster, 140 Forest Ave., phone 6166. Office, 140 Forest Ave., Pacific Grove, phone 8035.

NEWSPAPER WRITERS AND REPORTERS 2279—Meets on call at Labor Temple, 72 N. Second St., Monterey, phone 4745. Pres., L. L. Taylor, 375 Lighthouse, 8035; Sec.-Treas., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7522.

PAINTERS 272—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 315 Alvarado St., Monterey, phone 4745. Pres., Fred G. Zahner, 122 1/2 1st St., Monterey, phone 9164. Bus. Agt., 1508 First St., Salinas, phone Salinas 767.

POST OFFICE CLERKS 1232—Meets every other month, 8 p.m. P. O. Bldg., 8:30 p.m. Room 5, P. O. Bldg., Monterey, phone 4745. Pres., D. Dougherty, 404 Lighthouse, P. G.; phone 9213. Sec., Dick Miller, 781 Pershing Ave., Monterey, phone 6744. Bus. Agt., 1054 Hellam, phone 2-0420. (Mail address, Local 1232, Post Office, Monterey, Calif.)

ROOFERS 50—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, 8 p.m. Pres., Donald King, 106 Irving, Monterey, phone 3014. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Wm. Powell, 1027 Madrone St., Seaside, phone 21265.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meets 1st Friday alternately at Monterey, Hawthorne and Prescott streets, and at Salinas at Carpenters Hall, 1422 N. Main St., and at Watsonville and Santa Cruz. (This local has jurisdiction over Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.) Pres., John Alsop, P. O. Box 317, Pacific Grove, phone 8035. Sec., Ray Kallab, Box 250, Boulder Creek; Fin. Sec., R. W. Beckenwerth, Box 815, Watsonville; Bus. Rep., Harry Foster, Box 424, Marina, Office phone Monterey 6744.

TEACHERS (Monterey County) 47—Meets on call. Fin. Sec., Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, phone 7522.

THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS 611—Meets 1st Tuesday every month at 9:30 a.m. at Watsonville Labor Temple. Pres., Geo. Smith, 1122 Garner St., Salinas; Bus. Agt., James Wilson, 228 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, phone 1216; Sec., Dave Green, P. O. Box 344, Watsonville, phone Watsonville 757.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS, WAREHOUSE MEN AND HELPERS 880—Meets 2nd Tuesday at Salinas High Auditorium, 8 p.m. Pres., Albert A. Harris, 24 Paloma, phone Salinas 5653. Sec., Peter A. Andrade, 274 E. Alisal St., Monterey, phone 6744. Office, 315 Alvarado, Monterey, phone 2-0124.

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State To Curb Prison Labor

Strong assurance that the present unfair practice of using convict labor in competition with free labor on construction jobs by the State of California will be eliminated was given representatives of building and construction trades unions throughout the State by Governor Earl Warren in a conference held in Sacramento on September 14.

During this meeting called by Frank A. Lawrence, General President of the State Building and Construction Trades Council, Governor Warren stated that the State of California does not in any way wish to compete with free men on any type of work which would deprive them of their right to earn a living. He promised the committee of union representatives that he would do everything in his power to see that these undesirable practices were corrected as soon as possible.

Labor representatives attending the conference besides President Lawrence were: K. G. Bitter, San Diego Building Trades Council; L. F. Mehl, Secretary, Laborers Union 89, San Diego; J. T. Harvey, Sacramento Building Trades Council; Dan MacDonald, Secretary, California Pipe Trades Council; Harry Sherman, Laborers Local 185, Sacramento; Wm. Clark, Engineers Local 12, Los Angeles; Carl Lara, Painters Union 272, Salinas; Harry Foster, Monterey Building Trades Council; Russ Hartley, Plumbers Union 447, Sacramento; J. F. Cambiano, President, State Council of Carpenters and Lee Lator, Secretary-Treasurer, State Building and Construction Trades Council and representative of the Northern California District Council of Laborers.

Besides Governor Warren, the following State officials were present: R. McGee and John Klinger of the Prison Authority and Messrs. Saldine, Purcell, Gillis and Slinger of the Department of Public Works.

The Governor assured action on all three of the major issues brought forth by President Lawrence and his committee. These were: (1) the use of prison labor on highways and new construction, (2) maintenance work being done within prisons by prison labor and (3) maintenance, repair and new construction work being done within the mental institutions by civil service personnel not receiving the prevailing wage rate of the locality.

With respect to the first issue, Ken Bitter of the San Diego Building and Construction Trades Council cited the construction of a tunnel on Highway No. 80 in the San Diego district as an example of the present injurious practice of using prison labor in competition with free labor. He pointed out that union men were working in conjunction with this job and that the State is authorized to use prison labor only when the work is of an unskilled nature—which tunnel work is not. The Governor declared that it was not good for the morale of either the free men or the prisoners to work this closely together, that he would see that this practice was stopped and that he thought convict labor should be used in other areas than on the main state highways.

MAINTENANCE WORK
Regarding maintenance work being done within prisons by prisoners, J. F. Cambiano, President of the State Council of Carpenters, cited several examples of large-scale construction work being done at Chino and San Quentin which could hardly be correctly classified as maintenance work. Governor Warren and R. McGee of the Prison Authority stated that they would both prefer to have this work let out by contract and done by free labor. They declared that it was not out of choice but from the necessity of creating work to keep men in our overcrowded prisons busy that this policy had been instituted. The Governor emphasized the urgent necessity of obtaining increased appropriations for the prison system so that funds would be available for contract work and President Lawrence pledged the support of the building and construction trades unions to such a program.

President Lawrence and Mr. McGee then brought up the present practice being followed by the State Department of Mental Hygiene in employing Civil Service men to do construction and labor jobs in the Agnew State Hospital. The work was started last year by the State Division of Architects who paid the prevailing wage rate and hired men of the locality in which the work was done. After a few weeks the project was abandoned until this year when it was resumed under the supervision of the Department of Mental Hygiene. This Department has now hired men through the State Personnel Board at a rate far below the prevailing rate in the area.

HIRE LOCAL PEOPLE
All concerned agreed that this practice was completely undesirable and the Governor declared that he felt most strongly that a uniform system of hiring of local people and payment of prevailing wages should be followed by all departments within the State. He promised that the first official act of the new Director of Hygiene,

LABOR GETS CHANCE TO BRING PROBLEMS DIRECT TO CABINET

"For the first time, labor had the opportunity of bringing its problems directly to members of the President's cabinet, eliminating cumbersome red tape that normally exists," said Building Trades Council Secretary Dan Del Carlo in commenting on the Western Democratic Conference held in the city last week-end.

"Heretofore labor has had to go through channels, through the various AFL departments, the AFL, the legislative representatives, then through under-secretaries and regional officers and finally to a Cabinet member or Administration leader, but the Democratic Conference presents a new, more democratic method of bringing the Administration to the people and we warmly commend the new procedure," he said.

PREVAILING PAY BEEF
Subjects presented by labor to the high-ranking Democrats who the conference included a protest on the fact that the Army and other agencies have been neglecting to enforce the prevailing wage provisions of the Bacon-Davis Act, suggestions on unemployment benefits, social security, job conditions, and public works.

"Secretary Tobin flatly called for an increase in social security and unemployment benefits and said that with four million now unemployed we would have had a major depression on our hands if we had not had unemployment insurance to serve as a cushion and to hold up purchasing power," Del Carlo stated.

STRONG DRIVE ON T-H
He said he had been given top-level assurance that the Administration is still very much opposed to the Taft-Hartley Act and will continue the fight to wipe it off the books. LLPE Director Keenan said the AFL will work for the defeat of every congressman who voted for the T-H law, and that local unions soon will be asked to contribute to both the local and national LLPE campaign funds for this crucial fight.

Building trades leaders, including Secretary Del Carlo and President John Hogg, took an active part in the conference and stated their belief that it served an excellent purpose in bringing official Washington out West to meet the people's problems in this area, something that has been almost completely neglected heretofore.

They expressed the hope that more such conferences may be held, and their opinion that if such procedure is adopted the Democrats need have little worry in future campaigns because public approval of this type of democratic gesture has been plainly and strongly apparent.

53 Die On Job In June
A preliminary total of 53 industrial deaths is reported by the State Department of Industrial Relations for the month of June. This compares with 46 in the preceding month and 58 in June 1948.

Vehicle accidents were responsible for 20 of the 53 deaths recorded. Included in the vehicle fatalities was a 17-year-old bicycle messenger who was struck by a bus while delivering a telegram. A crop-duster pilot was killed when his helicopter hit a power line and crashed.

Four men were electrocuted in industrial accidents in this month. A television service man, installing a set in a home, located the antenna on the top of a hill above the house. In bringing the antenna wire to the house, he was killed when the wire came in contact with a power line which ran along a public street between the house and the hilltop. A park employee was electrocuted while releasing the end gates on a dump truck when the cab protector on the truck's body contacted a 12,000-volt power line located 13 1/2 feet above the ground. A labor foreman was killed when he set off a dynamite charge while blasting a hole for a power pole. A 12,000-volt power line ran above the hole being staked, and when the charge was set off the wires leading from the blasting machine to the dynamite were blown upward by the force of the blast, contacting the power line above. A lineman working on a pole was electrocuted when he contacted an energized 4000-volt conductor.

A worker was killed as a result of a boiler explosion in an adjacent plant. The force of the explosion hurled a 1,600-pound tank out of the adjoining building into the air and it fell through the roof of the neighboring building in which he was working, crushing him.

An employee in a woodworking plant was turning a piece of wood on an automatic lathe when the cutting knife flew out of the lathe and struck him, inflicting fatal injuries.

About three-fourths of the June 30 semi-annual reports have been filed and are being audited as rapidly as possible.

Sweden is to have a "Big Inch" pipeline. It will carry American oil delivered by tankers to the west coast of the country across the nation to Stockholm on the Baltic Sea.

Local 483 Reports

Last week your secretary had the good fortune to attend the Western States Democratic Conference as the representative of the Monterey County LLPE. Principal business of the conference was a discussion on the subjects—LAND, WATER, AND JOBS. All of these problems are of vital interest to all the people of the West, and are particularly acute in California. Headliners of the conference were Vice President Alben Barkley, Secretary of Labor Maurice Tobin, Secretary of the Interior Julius (Cap) Krug, Secretary of Agriculture Charles Brannan, and Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer. It was particularly inspiring to find men of such high integrity and sincerity of purpose, from the Cabinet of our President, coming to the West to discuss our common problems, in order that they might compile up-to-date reports for the guidance of the National Administration. The panel discussions on the subjects listed above proved most interesting and informative—and certainly proved that the administration is concerned over the growing problems of employment, water and power which are plaguing the West. Such able representatives as Helen Gahagan Douglas, congresswoman from Southern California, Joseph Keenan, national director of our AFL Labor League for Political Education, and Michael Kirwan, congressman from Ohio, assisted the Cabinet officers in the panels.

It is hopeful and stimulating to realize that our Democratic Administration is interested in solutions to these important problems which confront our Western workers, farmers, and businessmen. The prospects for future growth and prosperity, particularly in California, are certain to be materially heightened with the active help of our President, his Cabinet, and our important congressional leaders.

One of the high points of the conference was the discussion led by Dr. Leon Keyserling, vice chairman of President Truman's Council of Economic Advisors. Dr. Keyserling's grasp of national and international economics, plus his realistic approach to our growing problems both here and abroad, must surely have inspired the administration and confidence of all who heard him speak. It is truly encouraging to know that our President has selected advisors of such remarkable ability to assist him in the administration of our government.

While discussing political news, it is worthwhile to report that the United Democrats of Monterey County honored James Roosevelt, California's National Committee-man of the Democratic Party, at a barbecue held at the Sheriff's Posse Grounds just north of Salinas on Saturday, September 24th. Your secretary served as co-chairman of the arrangements committee, and tended invitations to President Frankie Behan and Secretary John W. Brown of the California State Culinary Council, as well as Legislative Advisor (and International organizer) C. T. McDonough. Sister Behan and Brother Brown both accepted the invitations, but were prevented from attending because their plane was grounded by heavy fog. Brother McDonough drove down from San Francisco, however, and had the opportunity to discuss some of our state-wide Culinary and Bartender Union problems with Mr. Roosevelt. Several other local union secretaries from the Central California area were also present, and attended a get-together with Brother McDonough following the Roosevelt speech held on Saturday evening at the auditorium of the P. G. High School. Several of our local organizations

national problems were thoroughly aired, and opinions freely exchanged.

Sisters Janie McDowell, Doris McCoy and Mary Roberts of our local served as usherettes at the P. G. High School Auditorium and deserve a vote of thanks for their cheerful assistance.

On the local front, employment has dropped quite a bit in all Culinary and Bar lines, due mainly to the almost complete absence of tourists and visitors to the Peninsula. Our situation is materially aided, however, by the good results of the sardine fishing season to date, with plenty of employment along Cannery Row. Haven't you noticed our familiar old "Monterey Perfume" recently? The present price of sardines is due for renegotiation the end of September however, so no one quite knows what to expect for the weeks to come. We hope, in the interest of the entire community, that a quick solution is achieved and the activity on the "row" will remain constant.

The picket line on the Karmelkorn Fountain Restaurant is producing much more encouraging results, now that some of the visitors have deserted the Peninsula. Every member is urged to continue their individual efforts to encourage their friends, neighbors and customers to refuse to patronize the Karmelkorn while the dispute remains unsolved. Please pass the word along also that the Grove Creamery in P. G. is on the "We Do Not Patronize" list of our Central Labor Council—and should NOT be patronized by union members or their families. We MUST continue our individual and collective efforts to tighten the economic pressure on these scab houses if we are to win the dispute. Please do YOUR share to help yourself and your fellow workers in this industry.

First regular meeting for October will be held on Wednesday evening, October 5, at 8:30 p.m. Non-attendance fines ARE BEING ENFORCED—so, save your money and attend the meetings of your local union. And remember—October dues are payable ON OR BEFORE THE 15TH of the month!

GEORGE L. RICE, Secretary.

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Polio at Worst
Washington.—Infantile paralysis, or polio, which is striking down more victims this year than in any recent summer epidemic, receives scant attention from the federal government. Government health officials are frank to state that the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, familiar to the public through years of dime-collection campaigns, is doing more than the government to combat polio.

AFL, CIO Cooperate
Los Angeles.—Whenever the AFL, CIO and other unions have the same political candidates and they will support the same issues, they will work together, Director Jack Kroll of the CIO Political Action Committee said following a conference with Director Joseph D. Keenan of Labor's League for Political Education.

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